September 2004

Fort Belvoir

Installation Action Plan

30% post-consumer material paper

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Table of Contents

Statement of Purpose

The purpose of the Installation Action Plan (IAP) is to outline the total multi-year restoration program for an installation. The plan will define all Installation Restoration Program (IRP) requirements and propose a comprehensive approach and associated costs to conduct future investigations and remedial actions at each Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) at the installation and other areas of concern.

In an effort to coordinate planning information between the IRP manager, major army commands (MACOMs), installations, executing agencies, regulatory agencies, and the public, an IAP has been completed for Fort Belvoir. The IAP is used to track requirements, schedules and tentative budgets for all major Army installation restoration programs.

All site specific funding and schedule information has been prepared according to projected overall Army funding levels and is, therefore, subject to change during the document's annual review. Under current project funding, all remedies are scheduled to be in place at Fort Belvoir by the end of 2006.

The following agencies contributed to the formulation and completion of this Installation Action Plan:

Dewberry

Engineering & Environment, Inc.

Fort Belvoir

Fort Belvoir ENRD

U.S. Army Environmental Center

Acronyms & Abbreviations

AAFES	Army, Air Force Exchange Service
AEC	(United States) Army Environmental Center (formally called USATHMA)
AEDB-R	Army Environmental Data Base-Restoration
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
CAP	Corrective Action Plan
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (1980)
CHPPM	(United States) Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine (formally called USAEHA)
COC	Contaminants of Concern
CRP	Community Relations Plan
CTC	Cost to Complete
cy	cubic yards
DA	Department of Army
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program (now called ER,A)
DD	Decision Document
DSERTS	Defense Site Environmental Restoration Tracking System
EPA	(United States) Environmental Protection Agency
ER,A	Environmental Restoration, Army (formerly called DERA)
FFA	Federal Facility Agreement
FFSRA	Federal Facility Site Remediation Agreement
FS	Feasibility Study
ft	foot
ft^2	square feet
FY	Fiscal Year
gal	gallon
gpd	gallons per day
GW	Groundwater
HRS	Hazard Ranking System
IAP	Installation Action Plan
IRA	Interim Remedial Action
IROD	Interim Record of Decision
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
IWTP	Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant
K	$1,000
kg	kilograms
LPH	Liquid Phase Hydrocarbons
LTM	Long Term Monitoring
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MEC	Munitions Explosive Constituents
mg	milligrams
MW	Monitoring Well
NE	Not Evaluated
NFA	No Further Action
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NOV	Notice of Violation
NPL	National Priorities List
OB/OD	Open Burning / Open Detonation
OU	Operable Unit
O&M	Operation & Maintenance
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons

Acronyms & Abbreviations

PA	Preliminary Assessment
PHC	Petroleum Hydrocarbons
POL	Petroleum, Oil & Lubricants
POM	Program Objective Memorandum (budget)
PP	Proposed Plan
PY	prior year
RA	Remedial Action
RA(O)	Remedial Action - Operation
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RC	Response Complete
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RD	Remedial Design
REM	Removal
RFA	RCRA Facility Assessment
RI	Remedial Investigation
RIP	Remedy in Place
ROD	Record of Decision
RRSE	Relative Risk Site Evaluation
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SI	Site Inspection
SVOC	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
SWMU	Solid Waste Management Unit
TAPP	Technical Assistance for Public Participation
ug/l	microgram per liter
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USAEHA	United States Army Environmental Hygiene Agency (now called CHPPM)
USATHMA	United States Army Toxic and Hazardous Material Agency (now called AEC)
UST	Underground Storage Tank
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
yr	year

Summary

STATUS:

Fort Belvoir is a Non-NPL installation which is acting under a Commonwealth of Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VDEQ) compliance order.

NUMBER OF AEDB-R SITES:

47 Sites
1 Active
46 Response Complete
16 MMRP Sites

DIFFERENT AEDB-R SITE TYPES:

1 Fire/Crash Training Area	2 Contaminated Buildings
2 Contaminated Groundwater	3 Surface Disposal Areas
1 Drainage Ditch	6 Landfills
1 Oil Water Separator	2 Washracks
15 Storage Areas	1 Surface Impoundment/Lagoon
2 Spill Site Areas	2 Sewage Treatment Plants
1 Underground Tank Farm	2 Underground Storage Tanks
1 Radioactive Waste Area	2 Unexploded Munitions/Ordnance
3 Other	

CONTAMINANTS OF CONCERN:

Petroleum/Oil/Lubricants (POL), MEC, Metals, Solvents

MEDIA OF CONCERN:

Groundwater, Soil, Surface Water, Sediment

COMPLETED REM/IRA/RA:

Remediated 12 SWMU sites	FY94
LTO	FY96

CURRENT IRP PHASES:

RA and RA(O) at 1 site

PROJECTED IRP PHASES:

RA, RA(O) and LTM at 1 site

IDENTIFIED POSSIBLE REM/IRA/RA:

None

DURATION:

Year of IRP Inception:	1993
Year of RA Completion:	2006
Year of IRP Completion:	2011

Installation Information

LOCALE:

Fort Belvoir is located on ~8,600 acres of land in southern Fairfax County, Virginia. The installation is ~10 miles south of the city of Alexandria and 16 miles south of the District of Columbia. It is on the west shore of the Potomac River, straddling U.S. Route 1, two miles east of Interstate 95.

IRP EXECUTING AGENCIES:

Investigation Phase: Fort Belvoir
Remedial Design and Action Phase: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District

REGULATORY PARTICIPATION:

Federal: Environmental Protection Agency, Region III
State: Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VDEQ)

REGULATORY STATUS:

- Non-NPL
- No Restoration Advisory Board
- RCRA Part B Permit issued for Engineer Proving Ground in Oct 1992 and for main post in Feb 1993. EPG Part B not renewed in Oct 2002 and Permit Renewal Application for Main Post submitted September 2002 and permit pending.
- No Notice of Violation (NOV)
- No Interagency Agreements

MAJOR CHANGES TO IRP FROM THE PREVIOUS YEAR:

- Cap Addendum prepared and submitted June 2001 to expand the remedial efforts from a AS/SVE system to a dual phase extraction system to address total fluids recovery, per VDEQ.
- System Expansion was completed and DPE start-up initiated in April 2002. Total vapor phase TPH mass removal estimate for the DPE system from April 2002-March 2004 is 8.2 tons. ~ 1,644 gallons total LPH has been recovered from the site. A total of ~ 52 tons cumulative HC mass in vapor and liquid phase has been removed through March 2004.

Installation Description

Fort Belvoir is a permanent 8,600 acres U.S. Army installation located in southern Fairfax County, Virginia. It is ~16 miles south of Washington, DC on the western shore of the Potomac River.

Military use of the property began in 1912, when the Engineer School, located at Washington Barracks (now Fort McNair), used land for rifle practice and bridge building training. In January 1989, construction began on a temporary cantonment area named Camp A. A. Humphreys. During World War I, facilities were built to accommodate 20,000 men, for the training of engineer enlisted soldiers and officers.

Camp A. A. Humphreys remained active after World War I with the Engineer Scholl moving to the camp from Washington Barracks in 1919 and was renamed Fort Humphreys in 1922. The 1920s was a period on construction when most of the temporary World War I buildings were replaced with permanent structures. The present main post, as well as, many of the officer and enlisted family quarters was built. The Engineer Board, forerunner of the Belvoir Research, Development and Engineering Center was relocated for Fort Humphreys in 1924. In 1935, Fort Humphreys was renamed Fort Belvoir.

During World War II mobilization, the Engineer School was further expanded, and by 1945 had trained 147,000 engineer troops. The Engineer Board was renamed the Engineer Research and Development Laboratories. In 1947 and in the 1950s the emphasis at Fort Belvoir began shifting from training to research and development. This is illustrated by the start of operations of SM-1 (Stationary Medium Power, First Prototype) Nuclear Plant, as the first national nuclear training facility for military personnel in 1957 and operated until 1973. The post also began its mission as administrative host to many DoD tenants including the Defense Systems Management College, the Defense Mapping School and temporary home of the United States Military Academy Preparatory School.

In 1988, the Engineer School relocated to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, due to a shortage of training land. With this change, control of Fort Belvoir changed from the US Army Training and Doctrine Command to the US Army Military District of Washington. Today, the role as an administrative installation has increased as successive rounds of the Base Closure and Realignment Commission have recommended moving more DoD Agencies to the installation.

Contamination Assessment

Fort Belvoir has two active ER,A sites. (Only 1 is open in AEDB-R)

The first site is the groundwater remediation project of the former AAFES gas station, Building 1803 (FTBL-62). Six USTs at this site and the fuel pump dispenser inland were removed in Feb 1993. BTEX contaminants from the USTs have migrated downgradient into the surface water of nearby Mason Run. Mason Run travels 1 mile through Fort Belvoir (moderately developed) and flows into Accotink Creek, which in turn, flows into the Accotink Bay of the Potomac River, a recognized wildlife refuge.

Stabilization of concentration levels at FTBL-62 was observed for more than two consecutive quarters, beginning with 4th quarter 1999. Vapor concentration rebounded followed periods of temporary shutdown. Accordingly, VDEQ concurred with the recommendation to terminate system operation on 21 Sept 2000. System operation was terminated in Sept 2000. Post-closure monitoring and reporting activities were initiated at the end of 3rd quarter CY 2000, and were completed in late March 2001. Post-closure monitoring results have shown no rebound of hydrocarbon concentrations in the sampling wells. Formal closure was requested of VDEQ and was granted April 2001, based on sampling results.

The second remediation site (FTBL-51) was identified following closure activities and a site characterization study. A former tank farm and a generator testing facility at Building 324 had 11 USTs removed in 1997. Five of the USTs were identified as leaking or potential having leaked. A subsequent site assessment identified contaminated groundwater and a plume that reaches surface water. A Corrective Action Plan (CAP) was completed in May 1999. A three zone soil vapor extraction system (SVES) and sparge points were installed in November 1999, in accordance with the CAP to address the source area and the surface water discharge area. The system was operational in December 1999. A risk assessment in AEDB-R has been completed and received a 1A (high) risk score on the basis of recent sampling and analysis.

During the first year of system operation, nearly 3 tons of cumulative hydrocarbons mass was removed from the subsurface. During the second year, an additional 2.5 tons of hydrocarbons were removed.

Previous Studies

Title	AUTHOR	DATE
Phase I Petroleum Hydrocarbons Assessment Report at Dogue Creek Village		April-94
Site Charactization Report of Building 1803 Area		February-95
Underground Storage Tank Activity Reports	Koester	June/Aug 97
Corrective Action Plan, Blgh 900 completed and submitted to VDEQ		February-98
Phase II Assessment Report for Dogue Creek Village		March-98
Site Characterization Report (SCR)	LAW	March-98
Phase II Site, Risk and Remediation Assessment Report, Dogue Creek		August-98
Corrective Action Plan, Building 324		May-99
SCR Addendum, Building 324		June-00
Corrective Action Plan Addendum	LAW	June-01

Fort Belvoir

ER,A ELIGIBLE ACTIVE SITES

FTBL-51
TANK FARM - BLDG 324, 325

SITE DESCRIPTION

Leaking underground storage tanks (USTs) were identified following closure activities and a site characterization study. Eleven USTs were removed from the former tank farm in 1997. Five of the USTs were identified as leaking or potentially having leaked. A subsequent site characterization report (SCR), was completed in March 1998 and identified contaminated ground water and a petroleum hydrocarbon plume which reached surface water. A risk assessment in AEDB-R (RRSE) was completed in 1998 and received a 1A risk score. Updates of the RRSE with newly acquired analytical data have resulted in the site maintaining a 1A risk score to date.

A Corrective Action Plan (CAP) was prepared, dated 18 May 1999, and approved by VDEQ 26 May 1999. A three zone soil vapor extraction system (SVES) and sparge points were installed in accordance with the CAP to address the source area and the surface water discharge area. The system was installed in November 1999 and system start-up was initiated in December 1999.

STATUS

RRSE RATING: High

CONTAMINANTS:

BTEX, TPH

MEDIA OF CONCERN:

Groundwater, Surface Water, Soil and Sediments

COMPLETED IRP PHASE:

PA/SI, RI/FS, RD

CURRENT IRP PHASE:

RA, RA(O)

FUTURE IRP PHASE:

LTM

An SCR addendum was prepared in June 2000 to investigate potential additional source areas and delineate the plume on the northern and southern areas of the site.

Between Dec 1999 and Dec 2001, a total of ~11,000 lbs. of cumulative hydrocarbon mass (~ 5.5 tons) were removed by the SVE system. In 2002 and through the first quarter of 2003, the SVC system removed ~ 8,500 lbs. of cumulative hydrocarbon mass (~ 4.25 tons). Total mass removed by the SVC system from December 1999 through March 2003 is ~ 9.75 tons.

A CAP addendum was prepared and submitted June 2001 to expand the system to address total fluids recovery, per the request of DEQ. System expansion was completed and DPE start-up initiated in April 2002. Total vapor-phase TPH mass removal esitmates for the DPE system from April 2002 to March 2004 is approximately 8.2 tons. Approximately 1,644 gallons total LPH has been recovered from the site.

A total of approximately 52 tons cumulative hydrocarbon mass in the vapor and liquid phase has been removed by the SVE and DPE systems through March 2004.

PROPOSED PLAN

Continue RA(O) of the SVE/AS and DPE systems. Make adjustments to zoned response based on system hydrocarbon recovery data. RA(O) of the expanded system to address residual-phase PHC outside of the source area, and areas where surface water discharges have occurred in the past. RA(O) of total fluids recovery to recover LPH, depress the water table, and facilitate the SVE/AS system effectiveness. This is subject to change upon award of PBC.

Fort Belvoir

RESPONSE COMPLETE
AEDB-R SITES

FTBL-62
PETROLEUM CONTAMINATION AT BUILDING 1803

SITE DESCRIPTION

The former AAFES gas station, Building 1803 (FTBL-62). Six USTs and the fuel pump dispenser inland were removed in Feb 1993 at this site. BTEX contaminants from the USTs have migrated downgradient into the surface water of nearby Mason Run. Mason Run travels 1 mile through Fort Belvoir (moderately developed) and flows into Accotink Creek, which in turn, flows into the Accotink Bay of the Potomac River, a recognized wildlife refuge.

Asymtotic behavior at FTBL-62 was observed for more than 2 quarters since 4th quarter 1999, vapor concentration rebound was sufficiently followed periods of temporary shutdown and other remedial endpoints had been achieved. Accordingly, VDEQ concurred with the recommendation to terminate system operation on 21 Sept 2000. Systems operation was terminated in Sept 2000. Post closure monitoring and reporting activities were initiated at the end of third quarter 2000, and have been completed. Post-closure monitoring results have shown no rebound of hydrocarbon concentrations in the sampling wells, and formal closure was granted by VDEQ based on sampling results of April 2001.

The RRSE was downgraded from 1A (high) to 2A (medium) due to contamination reduction resulting from system operation.

STATUS

RRSE RATING:
Medium

CONTAMINANTS:
BTEX

MEDIA OF CONCERN:
Groundwater, Surface Water

COMPLETED IRP PHASE:
PA/SI, RI, RD, RA, RA(O), IRA, LTM

CURRENT IRP PHASE:
RC - 2000

RESPONSE COMPLETE AEDB-R SITES

AEDB-R #	SITE TITLE	RC DATE
FTBL-01	CLOSED LANDFILL (REVEGETATED)	199010
FTBL-02	INACTIVE LANDFILL(BORDERS ACCOTINK CREEK	199008
FTBL-04	BATTERY STORAGE AREA-BLDGS 324,1146	199008
FTBL-05	LABORATORY STORAGE AREA,#305,307,357	199008
FTBL-06	SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT 1(INACTIVE)	199008
FTBL-07	FUEL STORAGE/AREA 300 BLDGS	199008
FTBL-08	OIL/WATER SEPARATOR (3)	199008
FTBL-09	THOETE ROAD LANDFILL	199010
FTBL-10	LEAKING TRANSFORMERS(3)(NEAR DAVISON AF)	198208
FTBL-11	FORMER GRENADE STG BUNKER	198208
FTBL-12	FIRE FIGHTING TRAINING/BURN AREA	198208
FTBL-13	PESTICIDE MIXING ROOM-BLDG 1490	199010
FTBL-14	HAZ WST STG BLDGS 317A,327C,362,362A,363	199010
FTBL-15	HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE 5 BRICK BLDGS	199010
FTBL-16	DEMOLITION RANGE	199010
FTBL-17	FORMER COAL STORAGE AREA	199008
FTBL-18	INSTALLATION MOTOR POOL	199008
FTBL-19	VEHICLE WASH RACKS (10)	199008
FTBL-20	SUPPLY CENTER-BLDG 712	199008
FTBL-21	ACID NEUTRALIZATION UNITS (3) BLDG 707	199008
FTBL-22	INDOOR FIRING RANGE	199010
FTBL-23	TRANSFORMER STORAGE AREA-BLDG 1430	199008
FTBL-24	SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT 2	199008
FTBL-25	HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE-BLDG 1124	199008
FTBL-30	REACTOR CONTAINMENT BLDG	199008
FTBL-32	RUNOFF DISCHARGE DITCH(FROM EQUIP AREA)	199008
FTBL-33	CULLUM WOODS LANDFILL (ACTIVE)	199010
FTBL-36	ACID NEUTRALIZATION PIT	199008
FTBL-38	DRMO STUMP DUMP	199008
FTBL-39	DRMO SALVAGE STORAGE AREA	199008
FTBL-40	PESTICIDE STORAGE-BLDG 2505	199008
FTBL-41	CULLUM WOODS LF CATCHMENT POND	199008
FTBL-42	AVIATION FUEL STORAGE AREA	199008
FTBL-45	STEAM CLEANING UNIT (CINDER BLOCK BLDG)	199008
FTBL-48	SHOP SWEEPER DUMP SITE	199008
FTBL-49	EXCAVATED DRUMSITE (1985)	199008
FTBL-50	DUMPS(2) (ABANDONED)	199008
FTBL-52	UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS- INST WIDE	199909
FTBL-53	ELECTRICAL TRANSFORMERS(17)VAR LOCATIONS	199008
FTBL-54	AIRFIELD HANGERS-VARIOUS LOCATIONS	199008
FTBL-55	FIRING RANGES-1 PISTOL,2 RIFLE	199008
FTBL-56	SILVER RECOVERY UNITS (9)	199008
FTBL-60	PAINTBOOTHS-BLDS 363,1115,1339,1349,1462	199008
FTBL-61	DOGUE CREEK FAMILY HOUSING AREA	199404
FTBL-62	PETROLEUM CONTAMINATION - BUILDING 1803	200008
FTBL-63	28 EPG SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS	200009

MMRP AEDB-R SITES

AEDB-R #	SITE TITLE
FTBL-001-R-01	AA RANGE
FTBL-002-R-01	AA RANGE-TD
FTBL-003-R-01	BAYLISS COMBAT RANGE
FTBL-004-R-01	BAYLISS COMBAT RANGE-TD
FTBL-005-R-01	EPG AREA
FTBL-006-R-01	FAIRFAX RANGE
FTBL-007-R-01	GRENADE COURT
FTBL-008-R-01	GUNSTON ROAD 1000” RIFLE RANGE
FTBL-009-R-01	LORTON COMBAT RANGE
FTBL-010-R-01	LORTON COMBAT RANGE-TD
FTBL-011-R-01	LORTON LANDSCAPE RANGE
FTBL-012-R-01	PIG FARM RANGE
FTBL-013-R-01	PIG FARM RANGE-TD
FTBL-014-R-01	TRACY ROAD RANGE
FTBL-015-R-01	TRACY ROAD RANGE-TD
FTBL-016-R-01	RANGE T-15

Schedule

PAST MILESTONES

FTBL-51
ISC- Aug 1996
INV- Mar 1998
CAP- May 1999
DES- May 1999
IMP- Dec 2000

FTBL-62
ISC- Feb-Apr 1993
INV- Jul 1993 & Feb 1995
CAP- Apr 1996
IMP- Feb 1997

FUTURE MILESTONES

FTBL-51
IMP (LTO)- Nov 1999- Dec 2005
LTM- 2006-2008

Projected completion date of all RA (excludes RA(O) & LTM): 2006
Projected completion date of IRP: 2011

NO FURTHER ACTION SITES

AEDB-R #	SITE TITLE	RC DATE
FTBL-01	CLOSED LANDFILL (REVEGETATED)	199010
FTBL-02	INACTIVE LANDFILL(BORDERS ACCOTINK CREEK	199008
FTBL-04	BATTERY STORAGE AREA-BLDGS 324,1146	199008
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Remediation Activities

Past REM/ RA/ IRA

- No AEDB-R #, EPG RCRA SWMU Cleanup (EPR #BEL093A011) remediated 12 SWMU sites. FY94

- FTBL-51, Tank Farm Bldg 324, 325 (BEL089S019) VENC FY97. USTs closures (BEL093A013) FY96-97. Corrective Action Plan (BEL089S019) FY98. RA (BEL 099A004 FY99, FY00, FY01, FY02, FY03.

- FTBL-61, Dogue Creek Family Housing Area (BEL094C020). VENC FY93. ER,A Phase II study work plan FY94 , work plans assessment FY95.

- FTBL-62, Groundwater Remediation Bldg 1803 (BEL089S019 - post wide UST site characterization studies. VENC, detailed site studies FY90, FY91, FY92, FY93, FY94, FY95, FY96, FY97. BELSP95004 ER,A RA FY98, FY99, FY00, FY01.

Current REM/ RA/ IRA

- FTBL-51, Tank Farm Bldg 325,325, RA(O).

Future REM/ RA/ IRA

- FTBL-51, FY05-07 (Complete), RA(O), RA(C), LTM.

Community Involvement

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) STATUS

Fort Belvoir's Garrison Commander has determined that the installation does not need a RAB. On 31 May 1996, the local community was surveyed to determine if a RAB was needed. It was concluded that there was not enough interest to sustain a RAB for Fort Belvoir.